

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the Office action mailed on January 29, 2004 in connection with the above-identified patent application is requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Withdrawal of Finality

Applicant requests that the finality of the Office action mailed January 26, 2004 be withdrawn because the Examiner introduced a new ground of rejection that was neither necessitated by an amendment nor based on recently submitted information. Specifically, claims 10-16 were rejected as either anticipated by or obvious in light of U.S. Patent No. 4,722,021 to Hornung. That was a new ground of rejection. Those claims were previously rejected as obvious in light of U.S. Patent No. 3,785,230 to Lokey combined with U.S. Patent No. 1,551,900 to Morrow, but that rejection was withdrawn. None of claims 10-16 had been amended when the new rejection based on Hornung was made and Hornung had been disclosed previously. Additionally, new rejections were made for the first time under 35 USC §§102(f) and 112, and under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness type double patenting. Accordingly, the rejection should not have been final. MPEP 706.07(a). On April 28, 2004, the undersigned spoke on the telephone with Examiner Druan about this issue and the Examiner agreed that the last rejection should not have been final and that the finality of the rejection would be withdrawn. Accordingly, applicant requests that the finality of the last rejection be withdrawn and that this amendment be entered as responsive to the last Office action.

Special Circumstances

The Examiner asked applicant to point out any material information from the co-pending applications listed as parents to the instant application if the criteria for materiality applies and if the examination record provides reason for applicant to believe that the Examiner has not considered such information. Applicant is uncertain what the Examiner is requesting. Applicant has previously identified its applications and believes that identification satisfies its duty of disclosure. Nevertheless, in an attempt to respond to the request, applicant has attached to the end of this document as "Attachment 1" a list of its patent applications and its one Taiwanese patent (the list does not include the national phase filings of the listed PCT application). None of the listed applications have yet issued as patents. The Examiner is requested to inform applicant if further information concerning any of these applications is needed.

Double Patenting

The Examiner stated: "It should be noted that for the purpose of this office action the below rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101 (double patenting) are being made under the assumption that the applications were not commonly owned at the time of applicant's invention." (Office Action, 2.) Applicant is uncertain what the Examiner means by this statement. The double patenting rejections set forth in the Office Action were made under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting, not under 35 U.S.C. 101, so applicant does not understand why reference was made to that statute. Additionally, as far as applicant is aware, obviousness-type double patenting rejections are made between commonly owned applications so applicant does not understand why the assumption was made that the applications were not commonly owned. The

Examiner is requested to inform applicant if further information concerning these points is needed.

The Examiner also stated: "Additionally, it should be noted that the below double patenting rejections are based upon known and available co-pending applications and although it is believed that all appropriate rejections have been made, Applicant's help in determining all appropriate double patenting rejections with all of Applicant's applications is requested because of the large number of similar applications." (Office Action, 2.) Applicant is uncertain what help the Examiner is requesting. To the extent the Examiner is asking for identification of applicant's co-pending applications, then, as stated above, applicant has attached to the end of this document a list of its patent applications and its one Taiwanese patent. Additionally, to the extent that applicant is aware of any double patenting issue, applicant will take some action to address or defer the issue, such as by amending or canceling claims, by traversing the rejection, by filing a terminal disclaimer, or by taking some other action. The Examiner is requested to inform applicant if further information concerning this issue is needed.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claim 17 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in light of claim 22 of co-pending Application No. 09/929,426. That rejection is traversed. Nevertheless, claim 22 from the co-pending application has been withdrawn from consideration in response to a restriction requirement, so this double-patenting rejection is now moot.

The Examiner also provisionally rejected claim 17 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in light of claim 2 of co-pending Application No. 10/100,211. That rejection is traversed. Nevertheless, claim 2 from the

co-pending application has been cancelled without prejudice so this double-patenting rejection is now moot.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 1, 10, 12, 16 and 17 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in light of claim 4 of co-pending Application No. 10/146,527. That rejection is traversed because the cited claim from the co-pending application fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of the provisionally rejected claims. In any event, applicant understands that this rejection may be withdrawn when it is the only rejection remaining in the application in order to allow the application to proceed to issuance. MPEP § 804. Accordingly, applicant requests that the discussion of this obviousness-type double patenting rejection be held in abeyance pending resolution of the remaining issues discussed herein. If the remaining issues are resolved, then applicant requests that the double patenting rejection be withdrawn so that the application may proceed to issuance.

The Examiner also provisionally rejected claim 17 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in light of claim 10 of co-pending Application No. 10/215,929. That rejection is traversed. Nevertheless, applicant is allowing the cited co-pending application to go abandoned in order to pursue a continuation application. Accordingly, this double-patenting rejection is now moot.

Statement Under 37 CFR 1.78(c)

The Examiner required applicant under 35 USC §103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c) to state whether the inventions claimed in the applications cited as the bases for the double patenting rejections were commonly owned at the time the invention claimed in the present application was made. In response, SD3, LLC states that the inventions claimed in the present application and in the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner were commonly owned or subject to an obligation of assignment to SD3, LLC at the time each later invention was made. The undersigned is authorized to make this statement on behalf of SD3, LLC. By making this statement applicant does not concede that the cited claims are conflicting claims or that the double patenting rejections are proper.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §112

The Examiner rejected claims 8, 11, 15 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as not enabling a limitation to a capacitive coupling with a specific value of 10 picofarads. That rejection is traversed because the drawings and specification together enable that limitation. Nevertheless, applicant has cancelled those claims in order to present the application in a more favorable condition for allowance, so this rejection is now moot.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102(f)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(f) by saying applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. Specifically, the Examiner said, "It is not clear who actually invented the subject matter of claims 1-18 because each of the above co-pending applications [referring to the co-pending applications cited to support the double patenting rejections] have different inventive entities." (Office Action, 7.) This rejection is traversed.

The inventors named in the present application are the inventors of the subject matter claimed in the present application. Multiple individuals are named as inventors because each individual made a contribution to the subject matter of at least one claim of the application, even though each individual may not have made the same type or amount of contribution and even though each individual may not have made a contribution to the subject matter of every claim in the application. Different inventive entities are named in a number of the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner because other individuals made contributions to the subject matter of at least one claim of each such application. The fact that inventive entities may be different in various applications does not mean that inventorship is incorrect in the present application. Often applications with overlapping subject matter but with additional disclosures and differing sets of claims have different inventive entities. That is the situation here. The present application and the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner have disclosures and claims that differ and that require the naming of different inventive entities. Thus, there is no inconsistency in inventorship. Accordingly, applicant requests the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102(b)

Claims 1 and 5-11 were rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,722,021 to Hornung et al. That rejection is traversed. (Claims 8 and 11 have been cancelled without prejudice, so the rejection of those claims is moot and not discussed below.)

Hornung discloses a system to detect when a drill bit or saw blade contacts a metallic object such as a conduit, reinforcement rod or pipe. The system connects an electrical test voltage to a tool bit through a capacitor 9 and then monitors current through the circuit with a current measuring stage 10. (Hornung, column 1, lines 45-48, column 3, lines 43-49.) When the tool bit contacts the metallic object, Hornung says current will flow through the object to a metal sink or capacitance 17, and the current will be detected by the current measuring stage 10. If sufficient current is detected, then a triac 15 is closed and the machine is shut down. (Hornung, column 4, lines 8-26.)

The system disclosed by Hornung, however, is different than the system set forth in claim 1. For example, claim 1 requires one or more drive electrodes that form a capacitive coupling with the shaft on which the cutting tool is mounted, and Hornung fails to disclose any such coupling. Instead, Hornung discloses a capacitor 9 that is connected by a wire or other conductor to a bearing 7 that supports a spindle 8. There is no electrode in Hornung that forms a capacitive coupling with a shaft.

In any event, applicant has amended claim 1 to further specify that "the capacitive coupling includes two conductors, where at least a portion of the shaft or a conductive part coupled to and moving with the shaft is one of the conductors in the capacitive coupling and the drive electrode is the other conductor in the capacitive

coupling." Hornung clearly fails to show a capacitive coupling where one of the conductors is part of the shaft or coupled to and moving with the shaft and where the other conductor is a drive electrode. Hornung shows only a capacitor 9 that is a separate component.

Claim 1 also requires "a contact detection system for detecting contact between a person and the cutting tool," and Hornung fails to disclose a system for detecting human contact. That is another difference between claim 1 and Hornung.

Thus, Hornung fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 1, so Hornung cannot anticipate the claim. Claims 5, 6, and 9 depend from claim 1 and distinguish Hornung for the same reasons as claim 1. Those claims also include other limitations that further distinguish Hornung, for example, sense electrodes.

Claim 10 also distinguishes Hornung. Claim 10 describes a machine with "a capacitive coupling adapted to capacitively couple the excitation system to the arbor to transfer at least a portion of the electrical signal to the blade, where the capacitive coupling includes two conductors and where at least a portion of the arbor is one of the conductors." Hornung fails to show a portion of an arbor that is one of the conductors in a capacitive coupling. Thus, Hornung does not anticipate claim 10.

Claim 17 was also rejected under 35 USC §102(h) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,858,095 to Friemann et al, and applicant traverses that rejection. Friemann discloses a protective circuit for a band cutter, as explained in applicant's prior amendment. The circuit includes an oscillator with a voltage output connected to a bridge circuit. The bridge circuit is balanced until an operator touches the band cutter, at which time the bridge circuit becomes unbalanced and a voltage is transmitted to an amplifier circuit which, in turn, trips a relay to stop the motor. The bridge circuit in Friemann is conductively coupled between the oscillator 2 and amplifier 4, as shown in Figure 1. The capacitance of the band cutter is part of the bridge circuit, and the band cutter is connected to the bridge circuit by conductive contact between contact rollers 12 and the band cutter, as explained in column 3 lines 7-20 and as shown in Figure 2.

Claim 17 is different from the system described in Friemann in that claim 17 requires "a capacitive coupling between the contact detection system and the cutting tool" so that the contact detection system can "impart an electrical signal onto the cutting tool through the capacitive coupling." There is no capacitive coupling in Friemann through which an electrical signal is imparted to the cutter. Any signal on the cutter in the system disclosed by Friemann is imparted by a conductive coupling through rollers 12; it is not imparted through a capacitive coupling. The Examiner states that the designator C_{BM} in Friemann is a capacitive coupling between a contact detection system and the cutting tool, but that is incorrect. Friemann explicitly states that C_{BM} is the *capacitance* of the band cutter (Friemann, column 2, lines 56-58); not a *capacitive coupling* between the band cutter and a detection system. In other words, the capacitance of the band cutter is different than a capacitive coupling and the fact that

the band cutter has a capacitance does not mean there is a capacitive coupling. This is a significant difference. The reason the band cutter in Friemann is conductively rather than capacitively connected to Friemann's detection circuit is because the capacitance of the band cutter forms part of a bridge circuit that becomes unbalanced when a person contacts the cutter. Claim 17 describes a different type of system - one that detects contact between a person and the cutting tool based on changes in the electrical signal imparted to the cutting tool through a capacitive coupling - it is not a bridge circuit that conductively connects the blade to another part of the system or that balances the capacitance of the blade to another part of the circuit. Thus, claim 17 distinguishes Friemann.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103

Claims 2 was rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated by, or in the alternative, under 35 USC §103 as obvious over Homung. These rejections are traversed. Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and therefore distinguishes Homung for the same reasons as claim 1. Additionally, claim 2 recites "a frame configured to support the shaft, and where the shaft is electrically insulated from the frame" and Homung fails to disclose any such configuration. The Examiner recognizes that Homung does not disclose this configuration, but nonetheless argues that it would have been obvious to insulate spindle 8 in Homung from a frame in order to avoid "false alarms that shut the motor off due to conduction between a person, or any other conductive material, and the frame." (Office Action, 9.) But there is no teaching or suggestion in Homung to insulate spindle 8 from a frame. In fact, Homung fails to disclose any type of frame configured to support the spindle, unless bearing 7 and the gearing between the motor

and spindle are considered a frame. If the bearing and gearing are considered a frame, then the spindle is clearly not insulated from them. If the bearing and gearing are not considered a frame, then Hornung is silent on the issue. If Hornung is silent on the issue, then there is no teaching or suggestion to modify Hornung. It may be that the spindle shown in Hornung could be supported by and insulated from a frame, but it seems equally if not more likely that the spindle is supported by and conductively coupled to some type of framework, and that the framework is then enclosed in a plastic housing or some other structure to prevent it from contacting other objects. In any event, what is clear is that Hornung itself does not teach or suggest insulating a shaft from a supporting frame, as required by claim 2.

Additionally, the simple desire to improve the device of Hornung so that it does not suffer from false alarms, as suggested by the Examiner, cannot by itself be sufficient motivation to combine the references. If it were, then any desire to improve a device could render a new invention obvious. Rather, there must be some express or implicit teaching, suggestion or motivation in the prior art to make the specifically claimed combination. Expressed differently, it is not the desire to make something better but the solution that must be suggested or taught. This means there must be some express or implicit teaching or suggestion in the prior art to modify Hornung to include a shaft insulated from a supporting frame. Where in the prior art is there such a suggestion? Without such a teaching or suggestion, claim 2 should not be considered obvious in light of Hornung alone.

Claims 12, 13, 14 and 16 were also rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as anticipated by, or in the alternative, under 35 USC §103 as obvious over Hornung. These rejections are traversed. (Claim 15 has been cancelled without prejudice, so the rejection of that claim is moot and not discussed below.)

Claim 12 describes a woodworking machine having the following limitations:

- a frame;
- a conductive cutting tool supported by and electrically insulated from the frame;
- a motor supported by the frame and adapted to drive the cutting tool;
- a contact detection system adapted to detect contact between a person and the cutting tool, wherein the contact detection system includes a first electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool to impart a signal to the cutting tool and a second electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool to monitor the signal imparted to the cutting tool; and
- a reaction system adapted to stop movement of the cutting tool upon detection of contact between a person and the cutting tool by the contact detection system.

As stated above, Hornung fails to show or suggest a cutting tool supported by and insulated from a frame. Hornung also fails to show a system to detect contact between a person and the cutting tool. But perhaps the limitation most clearly lacking in Hornung is "a second electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool to monitor the signal imparted to the cutting tool." There is simply nothing shown or suggested by Hornung that could be construed as a second electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool. To the contrary, Hornung shows a current measuring stage 10 that detects when a certain current level is exceeded, and that stage is conductively coupled to capacitor 9, not to the cutting tool. (Hornung, column 4, lines 16-22.) Moreover, there is nothing in Hornung to suggest that the current measuring stage includes an electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool. Rather, measuring the current as shown in Hornung teaches away from such a second electrode.

The Examiner, nevertheless, said that Hornung disclosed "a sense electrode (such as one in the sensing circuitry, or threshold circuit, in the current measuring stage 10 disclosed in column 4, lines 18-20) disposed adjacent the shaft (as all items within the machine are adjacent due to the fact that the machine is handheld and therefore relatively small) is configured to monitor the electrical signal on the cutting tool (column 4, lines 8-22)." (Office Action, 7-8.) Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's description of Hornung. First, as stated, nothing in Hornung suggests that current measuring stage 10 includes "a second electrode." Hornung is silent on what is included in current measuring stage 10, other than to say it includes "a threshold circuit." (Hornung, column 4, line 20.) Second, current measuring stage 10 is not "capacitively coupled to the cutting tool" by a second electrode. Instead, stage 10 is conductively coupled to capacitor 9. If one considers capacitor 9 to be the "second electrode" required by claim 12, then there is no first electrode. If one considers capacitor 9 to be the "first electrode" recited in claim 12, then there is no "second electrode." Under either scenario, Hornung fails to show or suggest the configuration set forth in the claim. Finally, nothing in Hornung shows or suggests a second electrode capacitively coupled to the cutting tool *to monitor the signal imparted to the cutting tool*.

Claims 13, 14 and 16 all depend from claim 12 and distinguish Hornung for the same reasons as claim 12. These claims also include additional limitations that are not shown or suggested by Hornung, such as sensing circuitry, a shaft electrically insulated from the frame, etc.

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 USC §103 as obvious over Hornung in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,587,618 to Hathaway, and that rejection is traversed. Claim 3 depends from claims 1 and 2 and distinguishes Hornung for the same reasons as those claims. Claim 3 also requires a shaft "mounted in one or more bearings supported by [a] frame, and where the shaft is electrically insulated from the bearings by one or more electrically insulating components disposed between the shaft and the bearings." The Examiner says Hornung discloses the invention of claim 3 except for insulating components between the bearing and spindle, but that Hathaway discloses those insulating components, and it would have been obvious to use the components of Hathaway in the device of Hornung. (Office Action, 10.) However, if one modified Hornung to include insulating components between spindle 8 and bearing 7, then the device of Hornung would not work because tool bit 6 would no longer be electrically connected to capacitor 9 so current measuring stage 10 could no longer measure current. In other words, Hornung requires a conductive connection between spindle 8 and bearing 7 to work, so it would not have been obvious it include insulating components between them. Therefore, claim 3 is not obvious in light of Hornung in view of Hathaway.

The Examiner rejected claim 4 under 35 USC §103 as obvious over Hornung in view of Hathaway and U.S. Patent No. 1,551,500 to Morrow, and that rejection is traversed. Claim 4 depends from claims 1 and 2 and distinguishes Hornung for the same reasons as those claims. Claim 4 also requires a shaft "mounted in one or more bearings supported by [a] frame, and where the shaft is electrically insulated from the frame by one or more electrically insulating components disposed between the bearings

and the frame." As explained above, Hornung fails to show or suggest a shaft supported by and electrically insulated from a frame. Additionally, it would not be obvious to combine Hornung with Hathaway because that would make the device of Hornung inoperative. Finally, Morrow fails to show any "insulating components" disposed between bearing and a frame; Morrow simply says that components such as flanges 2, shaft 3, bearings 4, frame 5 or table 6 "may be and preferably are of insulating material." (Morrow, page 1, lines 74-82.) Making a bearing or frame from an insulating material is different than having insulating components between the bearing and the frame, as recited by applicant's claim 4.

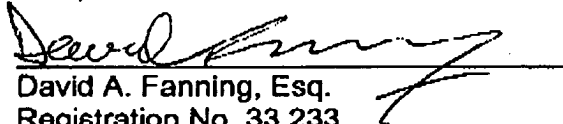
The Examiner rejected claim 18 under 35 USC §103 as obvious over Friemann, and that rejection is traversed. However, that rejection is moot because applicant has cancelled claim 18 without prejudice.

Conclusion

With the entry of the above amendments, and for the reasons discussed herein, Applicant submits that all of the issues raised in the Office action mailed January 29, 2004 have been addressed and overcome. If there are any remaining issues or if the Examiner has any questions, applicant's undersigned attorney can be reached at the number listed below. Similarly, if the Examiner believes that a telephone interview might be productive in advancing prosecution of the present application, the Examiner is invited to contact applicant's undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

SD3, LLC



David A. Fanning, Esq.

Registration No. 33,233

Customer No. 27630

22409 S.W. Newland Road

Wilsonville, Oregon 97070

Telephone: (503) 638-6201

Facsimile: (503) 630-8601

Attachment 1

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Detection System For Power Equipment	09/929,426 2002-00171/6-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/225,200	August 14, 2000
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	09/929,221 2002-0017336-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	60/225,211	August 14, 2000
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,240 2002-0020263-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,056	August 14, 2000
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,227 2002-0020271-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,170	August 14, 2000
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,241 2002-0017180-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,169	August 14, 2000
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,242 2002-0017181-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,089	August 14, 2000
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,236 2002-0020261-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,201	August 14, 2000
Brake Positioning System	09/929,244 2002-0017182-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Brake Positioning System	60/225,212	August 14, 2000
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,237 2002-0020262-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,059	August 14, 2000

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Serial No. 09/929,221

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	09/929,234 2002-0017178-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	60/225,094	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,425 2002-0017175-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,210	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/233,459	September 18, 2000
Cutting Tool Safety System	09/929,226 2002-0017183-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Cutting Tool Safety System	60/225,206	August 14, 2000
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,235 2002-0017184-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,058	August 14, 2000
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,238 2002-0017179-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,057	August 14, 2000
Fast Acting Safety Stop	60/157,340	October 1, 1999
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	09/676,190	September 29, 2000
Fast-Acting Safety Stop (Taiwan)	143466	February 25, 2002
Fast-Acting Safety Stop	60/182,866	February 16, 2000
Safety Systems for Power Equipment (PCT)	PCT/US00/26812	September 29, 2000
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,806 2002-0059855-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,942	February 22, 2001
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	10/053,390 2002-0069734-A1	January 16, 2002 June 13, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/270,011	February 20, 2001

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,273 2002-0059853-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,941	February 22, 2001
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,705 2002-0056350-A1	January 16, 2002 May 16, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,177	March 2, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,274 2002-0059854-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,178	March 2, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/050,085 2002-0056349-A1	January 14, 2002 May 16, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,902	March 6, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/047,066 2002-0056348-A1	January 14, 2002 May 16, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/275,594	March 13, 2001
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/275,595	March 13, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/051,782 2002-0066346-A1	January 15, 2002 June 6, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/279,313	March 27, 2001
Safety Systems for Power Equipment	10/100,211 2002-0170399-A1	March 13, 2002 November 21, 2002
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/275,583	March 13, 2001
Router With Improved Safety System	10/197,975 2003-0015253-A1	July 18, 2002 January 23, 2003
Router With Improved Safety System	60/306,202	July 18, 2001
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	09/955,418 2002-0020265-A1	September 17, 2001 February 21, 2002
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/292,081	May 17, 2001
Band Saw With Improved Safety System	10/146,527 2002-0170400-A1	May 15, 2002 November 21, 2002
Band Saw With Improved Safety System	60/292,100	May 17, 2001

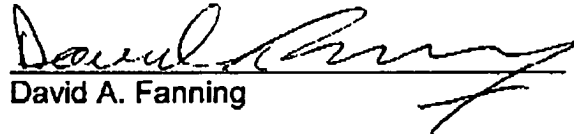
<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	10/172,553 2002-0190581-A1	June 13, 2002 December 19, 2002
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	60/298,207	June 13, 2001
Discrete Proximity Detection System	10/189,031 2003-0002942-A1	July 2, 2002 January 2, 2003
Discrete Proximity Detection System	60/302,937	July 2, 2001
Actuators for Use in Fast-Acting Safety Systems	10/189,027 2003-0005588-A1	July 2, 2002 January 9, 2003
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	60/302,916	July 3, 2001
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	10/205,164 2003-0020336-A1	July 25, 2002 January 30, 2003
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	60/307,756	July 25, 2001
Safety Systems for Power Equipment	10/215,929 2003-0037661	August 9, 2002 February 27, 2003
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/312,141	August 13, 2001
Safety Systems For Band Saws	10/202,928 2003-0019311-A1	July 25, 2002 January 30, 2003
Safety Systems For Band Saws	60/308,492	July 27, 2001
Router With Improved Safety System	10/251,576 2003-0056853-A1	September 20, 2002 March 27, 2003
Router With Improved Safety System	60/323,975	September 21, 2001
Logic Control With Test Mode For Fast-Acting Safety System	10/243,042 2003-0058121-A1	September 13, 2002 March 27, 2003
Logic Control With Test Mode For Fast-Acting Safety System	60/324,729	September 24, 2001
Detection System for Power Equipment	10/292,607 2003-0090224-A1	November 12, 2002 May 15, 2003
Detection System For Power Equipment	60/335,970	November 13, 2001

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Serial No. 09/929,221

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Apparatus and Method for Detecting Dangerous Conditions in Power Equipment	10/345,630 2003-0131703-A1	January 16, 2003 July 17, 2003
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/349,980	January 16, 2002
Brake Pawls for Power Equipment	10/341,260 2003-0140749-A1	January 13, 2003 July 31, 2003
Brake Pawls For Power Equipment	60/351,797	January 25, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/643,296	August 18, 2003
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/406,138	August 27, 2002
Retraction System And Motor Position For Use With Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/452,159	March 5, 2003
Table Saws With Safety Systems And Blade Retraction	60/496,550	August 20, 2003
Brake Cartridges For Power Equipment	60/496,574	August 20, 2003
Switch Box For Power Tools With Safety Systems	60/533,598	December 31, 2003
Motion Detection System For Use In A Safety System for Power Equipment	60/496,568	August 20, 2003
Improved Detection Systems For Power Equipment	60/533,791	December 31, 2003
Improved Fence For Table Saws	60/533,852	December 31, 2003
Improved Table Saws With Safety Systems	60/533,811	December 31, 2003
Brake Cartridges And Mounting Systems For Brake Cartridges	60/533,575	December 31, 2003
Improved Table Saws With Safety Systems and Systems to Mount and Index Attachments	60/540,377	January 29, 2004

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

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Date: April 29, 2004
David A. Fanning